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SPEECH OF MR. CUSHMAN, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 2, 1839.

The House being in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the motion to refer the various topics embraced in the annual Message of the President.

Mr. Cushman addressed the Chair as follows:
Mr. Cushman: It is with extreme regret that I take the floor to address the House upon the subject now under consideration. When I call to mind the shortness of the session, together with the great amount of public business now on the calendar of this House, which ought to receive the immediate action of Congress, nothing, sir, but the harsh and unjust attack which has been made upon the Administration, and particularly upon the character of the Secretary of the Treasury, could induce me to trespass upon the time of the House for a single moment. Mr. Woodbury is my neighbor, my townsman, my personal and political friend, and one of the favorite sons of the State of New Hampshire. Being thus connected with that gentleman, and knowing, as I do, the purity of his character, and how highly he is esteemed by the people of his native State, whom I have the honor, in part, to represent, I should be faithless to my duty did I not repel the charges which have so wantonly been made against that distinguished public officer.

The very extraordinary attempt which has recently been made to injure the character of Mr. Woodbury, will, I presume, prove wholly abortive. I cannot believe that the reputation of any man, whose whole course of life has been one of unintermitted brilliancy, is to be destroyed by a single breath of air. For a long series of years his works have stood forth in bold relief to testify to the world that Mr. Woodbury is a man of untiring industry, of distinguished talents, and of incorruptible integrity; that fidelity hath marked his footsteps in every situation of life. The high intellectual and moral qualities of this gentleman have spoken in tones of eloquence, far more impressive than any thing which I, or any other man, can utter. During the time he was engaged in his profession as a lawyer in the New Hampshire courts, he very soon acquired a reputation, which gave him a rank among the first of the many eminent men then at the bar in that State. For industry, ability, and fidelity, he was second to no one. And in consequence of the high reputation which he had so readily acquired in that learned profession, he was honored with the appointment of associate justice of the highest court of judicature, in that State, and this, too, before he had reached the age of thirty years.

For several years he continued to discharge the duties of that highly important and responsible trust, with great ability and fidelity, by which he acquired for himself a reputation which will remain among those things which never perish—a reputation which his assailants may envy, but can never equal. Since Mr. Woodbury left the bench of the Superior Court, he has been principally engaged in political life. His term of service as Chief Magistrate of his native State was short; but soon after leaving that elevated situation, he was elected by the Legislature of that State to a seat in the North wing of this Capitol, where, for six years, he sustained a very prominent rank among the most distinguished and patriotic statesmen of the country. Soon after his term of service expired in the Senate of the United States, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, in which position, several years, he not only sustained the high reputation he had previously acquired, but increased it with the increase of his sphere of usefulness.

It was in consequence of these developments of character for extraordinary industry, ability and sterling integrity, that General Jackson was induced to place Mr. Woodbury at the head of the Treasury Department. And here, sir, that gentleman has overcome obstacle after obstacle, which has been thrown in his way by the opposition, and has managed the financial affairs of the government, as I think, with great skill, prudence, and fidelity; yet those who are opposed to Mr. Woodbury in political opinion may think otherwise; and judging from the declamation which we have recently heard upon this floor for a few days past we must know that there is an attempt at least, to create an impression upon the public mind that Mr. Woodbury has not managed the affairs of the Treasury Department with fidelity, but, on the contrary, that he has not only been grossly negligent in the discharge of his official duties, but that he has connived at the frauds which have been committed by other officers of the government. From such charges his previous life, however pure and spotless, cannot shield him, provided they are founded in

truth. For this I do not contend; but I do contend that the good name which he had previously acquired ought to shield him from all such aspersions, until they are proved by the most clear and unequivocal testimony.

Now, sir, permit me to ask, whether any such evidence has been produced? In reply to this inquiry, the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Wise], as well as the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Prentiss], and others, would refer me to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to this House in March last, "relative to defaulting collectors," &c. and say, there is the evidence which induced them to prefer these charges against that distinguished officer of the government. These gentlemen have declared, in the hearing of this House and of the country, that that document contains evidence to prove that Mr. Woodbury has, in divers instances, neglected not only to enforce the payment of moneys due the government, from receivers and disbursers of the public revenue, but that he has actually connived at their frauds and speculations upon the revenue of the government. And to prove these facts, those gentlemen have called the attention of the House to the case of John Spencer, a receiver of public moneys at Fort Wayne, in Indiana; William Linn of Illinois; W. P. Harris and G. S. Boyd, both of Mississippi; and Mr. Reckless, a late collector of the revenue at Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Samuel Swartwout, late collector of the customs at New York; and to General Gratton, the chief engineer. All these cases, except the two last, are mentioned in the above mentioned document, and to those cases I will now ask the attention of the House.

The first case which is offered in evidence, on which the Secretary of the Treasury is to be impeached, is that of Mr. Spencer. This gentleman is still in office, and the only one among those that have been named by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Wise], as defaulters who is in the service of the government. But this gentleman has been very much misrepresented. Mr. Spencer has not been a public defaulter. He has always, fairly and honestly, paid into the Treasury of the United States, all moneys which have come into his hands, and the government never has, by any default on the part of Mr. Spencer, lost one dollar. Mr. Woodbury cannot, therefore, have connived at any fraud or speculation in this case, because no fraud has ever been committed. It is true that, on one or two occasions, the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to Mr. Spencer requesting him to inform that Department why it was that he had not deposited the whole of the money which he had received. To these inquiries, satisfactory answers were received. And, if I am correctly informed, Mr. Spencer always has been, and now is, esteemed in Indiana, his native State, as a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity.

The next case to which I will ask the attention of the House is that of Mr. Reckless, the late collector of the customs at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. This case, like the former, is peculiarly unfortunate for the gentlemen who are so very anxious to impeach the character of the Secretary of the Treasury. During the eight years in which Mr. Reckless was collector of the customs, he was in three or four instances requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to make further deposits, unless the sum retained in his hands was required to discharge debenture certificates. To these communications replies were returned by Mr. Reckless; and, sir, had the Secretary of the Treasury been permitted to have furnished this House with those replies, they would have satisfied every candid mind of the entire emptiness of all this vituperation against all those who were connected with these transactions. But such was the peculiar phraseology of the resolution upon which this report was founded, that the Secretary was denied the opportunity to give the answers made to his inquiries by any of the public officers whose names are mentioned in that report.

Mr. Reckless, however, never was a defaulter—never had any intention of defrauding the government; neither does the government pretend to have any claim upon that gentleman, either in law or equity, for one cent. So far, therefore, the allegations made against the Secretary of the Treasury are wholly unfounded. As to the charge made by Mr. Reckless for boat hire, although it was not conformable to law, yet it is very clear that he had no wish or intent to defraud the government; and, on being informed by the Department that such charges could not be allowed, the money was paid into the Treasury. As I before stated, therefore, the government has not suffered a loss of one cent by Mr. Reckless.

Let us, in the next place, examine the defaulting of the Chief Engineer, General Gratton. I admit that this public functionary has committed a fraud upon the government, and for which he has been promptly dismissed from office by the Chief Magistrate of the United States. The most prompt and efficient measures have been adopted, also, to save the government from suffering any loss in consequence of the unfaithfulness of that officer. But for the purpose of establishing the position which Mr. Woodbury's accusers have assumed, the case of General Gratton is quite as unfortunate as those which have already been mentioned.

The House will please to recollect that the above named defaulter belonged to the War Department, and was wholly accountable to that Department for any misdemeanors which he may have committed. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot be held responsible for the conduct of that officer with any more propriety than he can for the conduct of every military officer in the United States. It would be extremely ridiculous, therefore, for any one to pretend that there has been any neglect or connivance on the part of Mr. Woodbury relative to the defaulting of Gen. Gratton.

This brings me to the consideration of the receivers of public moneys in Illinois and Mississippi. No one will pretend to deny that Mr. Linn, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Harris are defaulters, and that, in consequence, they have long since left the public service. But, for one, I do deny that either of those cases furnishes any evidence which can, in the slightest degree, implicate the character of the Secretary of the Treasury. These gentlemen were recommended to the Executive of the United States as men of punctuality, honesty and fidelity, and upon these testimonials, General Jackson gave them the appointments which they and their friends solicited; and even now, although these men are in default to the government, there is no one who will pretend that either of these men would with a corrupt intent, defraud the government. During the years of 1835 and 6, thousands broke away from the sober, every-day business of life, and went headlong into the most wild and hazardous speculations. These three individuals were swept along with this strong impetuous current, until they, as well as thousands of others as heedless as themselves, were overwhelmed in debts which they could not discharge.

The sin that lies at the door of these three officers of the Government is, in entering lands for themselves, for which they had no means of making payment. In my opinion, to this may be traced all their delinquencies to the Government, and it is in that way that they now are indebted to the United States. But, sir, there is not the least particle of evidence to show that the Secretary of the Treasury had any reason to suspect that these men were engaged in hazardous speculations. He very well knew that they were at times delinquent in making the public deposits, and for this neglect they as often received from him the most unqualified disapprobation and reproof. As evidence of Mr. Woodbury's vigilance, perseverance, and fidelity in the discharge of his duty in relation to this branch of the public service, I will call the attention of the House to some extracts of letters written by that gentleman to the above named delinquents. In a letter to Mr. Linn of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, Mr. Woodbury says, that unless he should exhibit to the Department satisfactory evidence of his having made the deposits prior to the first day of the December following, accompanied by a statement showing his receipt and disbursements, and the balance with which he was chargeable at the time of such deposit, "it will be my painful duty to submit the case for the action of the Executive, and to recommend the appointment of another person as your successor."

Again, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, the Secretary of the Treasury writes to Mr. Harris as follows: "I regret that there should be occasion to call your attention to the omission to render your monthly duplicate returns to this office, for the months of November and December, and to remind you that punctuality in this respect is indispensable." Again, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the Secretary writes to Mr. Boyd in the following language: "I have to inform you that your resignation is accepted, to take effect on the first day of the present month, and a successor will be appointed. The District Attorney will be instructed to exercise as much indulgence as the public interest will permit, in relation to the adjustment of your concerns."

Here we see the language of a man, who has himself, during the whole course of his life, been remarkable for punctuality and close attention to business, offering advice, admonition, and reproof, to those who had disregarded those estimable qualifications. There we find no neglect on the part of the Secretary—no conniving or winking at fraud or corruption in any officer of the Government; but a firm determination that those defaulters should either be faithful in the performance of their duties to the Government, or leave the public service.

The public service they have left, but not without being required to settle the claims which the U. States had against them, and to give that security, which it is hoped will insure the ultimate payment of those claims. But whether this will be the case or not, there may be no honest difference of opinion. It has been said by some gentlemen, not, however, in public debate, that as fast as men became defaulters, and are dismissed from office, they join the federal party. If this be the fact with the above mentioned cases, I should think it might be somewhat doubtful whether those debts would be paid, but if these men still hold to their political integrity, that fact would go very far towards convincing me that those claims would finally be extinguished by an honest payment. But whether these debts shall ever be paid to the

Government, is immaterial as to the issue which is now before the country. That is, whether the Secretary of the Treasury was, in any way or manner, instrumental in producing the results which have been mentioned? This is the question, and I am fully persuaded, that any man who knows Mr. Woodbury will answer in the negative.

I am confirmed in this opinion by a recent expression of a portion of the people of New Hampshire, relative to this distinguished statesman. More than eight months after this document relative to defaulting collectors, &c. was published to the world, and after the sovereign people had time to "read and reflect" upon the subject, at a large Democratic convention, held in the county of Strafford, a county containing a population of nearly sixty thousand inhabitants, on the 19th Dec. last, the following resolution was adopted: "The Hon. Levi Woodbury, the able financier and statesman, merits the warmest approval of his countryman, especially those of his native State, for the distinguished, unflinching and efficient aid he has rendered the national Executive in those trying exigencies which have occurred during the preceding and present Administration." Here, sir, is a testimonial from a portion of the intelligent and virtuous yeomanry of New Hampshire, who are as competent to decide upon a question of this sort as ourselves, approving of the conduct of Mr. Woodbury, in the strongest and most comprehensive manner. Against testimony like this, a few unsupported denunciations can have no influence. Such a course must injure the assailant more than him who is assailed.

Sir, I ask those gentlemen who have conducted this assault upon the Administration, why it is that they make at this time such a boisterous outcry against Mr. Woodbury, for giving a little indulgence to a few receivers of money for the sales of public lands? Let me remind those gentlemen, as well as this House and the country, of what took place in 1837. I ask those gentlemen to recollect, if they can, their conduct on that occasion with the course they have thought proper to pursue at the present time. Beside the indulgence then given before suit, to nearly eighty banks, as deposit agents, from May to October of the year above mentioned, for twenty millions of dollars at first, and then for five or six millions, the Treasury Department gave time and indulgence to numerous merchants, on duty bonds, during the same period, for nearly five millions more, though all were in default to the government. This was the exercise of a sound and legal discretion, and proved, in the end, beneficial to the United States. Congress sanctioned all this in September of the same year, and extended the indulgence still further. Both of these happened, also, after real defaults had been ascertained; and were not previously, like the short time taken by the Department and the President, exercising the same sound and legal discretion in the case of the receivers, to inquire if a real default had occurred, and the money would not, without suit, be deposited as ordered. Yet the hue and cry is, that the last is impeachable, but the first was right! What glaring inconsistency and miserable cavilling!

Mr. Chairman, it has been said, also, that this same document proves, forty other cases of defaultations, as gross as those which have been named. This, I presume, must have been intended as a mere figure of speech, for I can find nothing in that document to warrant me in, coming to any such conclusion. My impression is, that the great body of the evidence is the other way. If gentlemen will examine the reports made to the Department by Mr. West and Mr. Ganesche, they will be satisfied that there are but few other cases of neglect on the part of receivers of the public moneys, and that most of the land offices were extremely well conducted. In proof of this fact, I will refer the House to the following extracts from the reports of those gentlemen, merely as a sample. Mr. Ganesche, in speaking of the officers in Louisiana, says: "The two officers bear very good characters. They are both intelligent, and, as far as I could judge, disposed to do justice, and to accommodate every one." Mr. West, in his report upon the office at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, says: "As to the state of the office, it is now, upon the whole, satisfactory, and all the books appear to be well kept." The receiver states the reason why he did not take to St. Louis, in Dec. 1835, all the money to deposit, was, that the bank would not receive some of the N. England paper which he had taken for land, and which would be received at Detroit, when he should make a deposit there. I could continue my quotations to a much greater extent, to show that the land offices in other States are kept to the entire satisfaction, both of the government and the people, but I think it wholly unnecessary. Enough has been adduced, I trust, to prove that the above document is not what it has been represented to be by the enemies of the Administration.

The last case which has been produced, for the purpose of following up the attack upon Mr. Woodbury, and, through him, upon the Administration and its friends, is that of Samuel Swartwout, the late collector of New York. It is true, that soon after General Jackson came into

office, he appointed the above named individual collector of the customs at the great commercial emporium of the country. This was done, however, contrary to the wishes of many distinguished members of the Democratic party, who were better acquainted with that individual than that enlightened, upright, honest, and single-minded statesman. But so strongly were his pretensions urged upon the consideration of the Executive, that the appointment was given to him. It seems, from what has been said here, as well as elsewhere, that Mr. Swartwout rendered himself so acceptable to the merchants of New York, during the first four years that he filled that station, that they, with one accord, recommended his reappointment to that office; and as may be the fact, from the time of his appointment to November, last, there was nothing known or overt, upon which to rest a suspicion against the fidelity of Mr. Swartwout. At this time a report was made to the Treasury Department that Mr. Swartwout had defrauded the government out of one million and a quarter of the public revenues of the country.

The gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Wise], and the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Prentiss], and other leaders of the Opposition in the House, have commented upon this case with great severity, but I think with very trifling effect. They say that, admitting that no peculations upon the government funds were discovered while Mr. Swartwout continued in office, yet he left the office on the 28th day of March last, and of course that this enormous fraud must have been discovered prior to November, the time mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This, at first view, seems to be plausible, but when we come to take into consideration the requirements of law, and the magnitude of the business which comes from this one office, it might be quite as surprising that the defaultation was detected so soon as it was. I admit that Mr. Swartwout went out of office on the 28th day of March last. But the law gave him three months to make out and transmit his quarterly accounts to the Department; and, as heretofore observed, such has been the magnitude of business at that office, that the collector has generally been indulged with some weeks, and occasionally with a month of time, more than that allowed by law; all of which was taken in the present instance, so that, these accounts were not received at the first of August last.

Well, sir, before Mr. Woodbury could know any thing relative to the accounts between Mr. Swartwout and the government, they must be examined by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury. Will any gentleman pretend that the quarterly accounts of the collector of New York—a place where three fourths of the revenue of the country, on imports, is collected, can be examined, audited, or settled in a day, a week, or a month? No, sir; there is not a gentleman here, or elsewhere, whose mind can embrace the magnitude of the business of the office, who will not willingly allow to any accounting officer three months, at least, to accomplish such an Herculean task. Well, sir, grant this fact, which is one, that must, as I think, be granted by every candid man. I then ask, how was Mr. Woodbury to be apprised of the defaultation of Mr. Swartwout on the first of August, not more than fifteen days, at most, after the accounts reached the First Comptroller's office, so as to have prevented his escape to England in the Great Western? This was find nothing in that document to warrant me in, coming to any such conclusion. My impression is, that the great body of the evidence is the other way. If gentlemen will examine the reports made to the Department by Mr. West and Mr. Ganesche, they will be satisfied that there are but few other cases of neglect on the part of receivers of the public moneys, and that most of the land offices were extremely well conducted. In proof of this fact, I will refer the House to the following extracts from the reports of those gentlemen, merely as a sample. Mr. Ganesche, in speaking of the officers in Louisiana, says: "The two officers bear very good characters. They are both intelligent, and, as far as I could judge, disposed to do justice, and to accommodate every one." Mr. West, in his report upon the office at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, says: "As to the state of the office, it is now, upon the whole, satisfactory, and all the books appear to be well kept." The receiver states the reason why he did not take to St. Louis, in Dec. 1835, all the money to deposit, was, that the bank would not receive some of the N. England paper which he had taken for land, and which would be received at Detroit, when he should make a deposit there. I could continue my quotations to a much greater extent, to show that the land offices in other States are kept to the entire satisfaction, both of the government and the people, but I think it wholly unnecessary. Enough has been adduced, I trust, to prove that the above document is not what it has been represented to be by the enemies of the Administration.

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quire into the misconduct of public officers, yet I think we ought not to be reduced to such a state of degradation, as to mouse about the Executive Department, to see whether there be anything or not worthy of reprehension. In a community like ours, so intelligent and watchful, and at the same time possessed of so many sources of information, fraud, in a public servant, cannot, for any great length of time, lie concealed. And although I will not yield up my right, as a Representative, to ferret out fraud wherever and whenever, it may exist, yet I will never degrade myself by bestowing unmerited abuse upon a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

Sir, the same principles and the same motives which elevated a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe to the Chief Magistracy, raised up the present enlightened and distinguished Chief Magistrate of the United States, as well as his illustrious predecessor. And, sir, although honest principles are an indispensable requisite for men who fill this exalted station, yet this is not enough. We must have men of talents, men of uncompromising integrity, men of high intellectual and moral culture. Such must be the qualifications of those who would wish to preside over the destinies of the American people. In my humble judgment, such are the men who have for the last ten years, and who do now, compose the American cabinet. Men who have been so educated that they would not, for a moment, tolerate any thing that was wrong, either in themselves or in others over whom they possessed control. Men whose feelings, motives, and conduct, are in perfect accordance with the pure principles of the whole democratic party, of which they are members; that everything appertaining to the affairs of the people, should be done openly, as in the clear light of the meridian sun. I will sustain no man, or body of men, who would conceal a single act in the administration of the Government, from the sovereignty of the nation, the people.

That was the character of the past, and is the character of the present Administration. Their desire that every public act should be proclaimed, as it were, upon the house top, so as to keep themselves continually before the tribunal of an enlightened, virtuous, a magnanimous people. When I utter these sentiments, I feel well persuaded that I utter the sentiments of the whole democratic party of the country. And, sir, could the voice of the people of this wide-spread country be united as the voice of one man, and as it will be united in the year eighteen hundred and forty, in the re-election of the present enlightened and patriotic statesman, who is now so ably, wisely, and judiciously administering the Government, that voice would utter, in the honest pride of a grateful people, that the Executive of the United States, for talents, for fidelity, and for high moral and intellectual culture, is not surpassed by any cabinet council upon the face of the earth. Can any one believe, for a moment, that such men can themselves practice fraud, or tolerate such a base and infamous crime in others? No, sir, such a thing is impossible. Every act of the Administration has repelled, and is continuing to repel, every supposition of that character.

Sir, notwithstanding the purity of intention in which the Government is administered, we are, at times, obliged to sit here, day after day, and hear the character of these public servants, who have been elevated to office, in part, through the instrumentality of my constituents, assailed in language highly unbecoming, as I think, to any gentleman who has been honored with a seat in American Congress. A day or two since, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Prentiss] observed, "that the two last administrations were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity." That their whole course "had been marked by corruption extravagance, and profligacy." These are bold charges upon the people who elect, as well as upon those who are elected to office. Sir, I repel those charges. They are unfounded. Extravagance or profligacy is an unnecessary expenditure of money. Neither the administration of General Jackson, or Mr. Van Buren, can with any propriety be charged with such expenditures. It is very true that the question has repeatedly been asked by gentlemen upon this floor, why it was that the expenditures of the Government should have increased from thirteen millions as they were under Mr. Adams' administration, up to thirty-five or forty millions?

I well remember that a question of this kind was asked at the early part of the last session of Congress by a gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Cushing.] I remember, too, that that question was published in all the federal papers in New Hampshire, previous to the last annual election, in glaring capitals, so that the way-faring man might read and understand. Read and understand what, sir? The truth? No, sir; but read and understand that which would best subserve the interests of the demagogue. 'This is deception, for a more unfounded insinuation was never made. There was no year of Mr. Adams' administration in which the whole expenditure did not exceed twenty-two millions, instead of only thirteen millions, as was asserted by implication, or directly, by that gentleman. And, sir, in order to place this subject in its true light before the people, that they may have the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I have prepared the following table, taking the first four years of Mr. Monroe's administration, the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, and the first four years of General Jackson's administration by which it appears that, in

1819—Whole expenditures	\$23,618,004 13
Paid on public debt	7,703,926 29
Ordinary expenditures	\$15,914,077 84
1820—Whole expenditures	\$22,332,739 83
Paid on public debt	8,029,494 26
Ordinary expenditures	\$13,714,345 55
1821—Whole expenditures	\$23,585,804 72
Paid on public debt	12,095,344 78
Ordinary expenditures	\$11,490,459 94
1822—Whole expenditures	\$24,103,303 46
Paid on public debt	11,011,082 19
Ordinary expenditures	\$13,092,221 27
1823—Whole expenditures	\$23,636,764 04
Paid on public debt	10,903,668 39
Ordinary expenditures	\$12,633,095 65
1824—Whole expenditures	\$25,459,479 52
Paid on public debt	12,169,438 07
Ordinary expenditures	\$13,290,041 45
1825—Whole expenditures	\$25,189,271 33
Paid on public debt	12,382,567 78
Ordinary expenditures	\$12,726,403 55
1826—Whole expenditures	\$24,594,707 21
Paid on public debt	12,355,748 22
Ordinary expenditures	\$12,238,958 99
1827—Whole expenditures	\$30,182,424 23
Paid on public debt	16,174,378 22
Ordinary expenditures	\$14,008,046 01
1828—Whole expenditures	\$31,357,689 46
Paid on public debt	17,240,330 20
Ordinary expenditures	\$14,117,359 26

Since the period last mentioned, the ordinary expenses of the government have been increased, and, together with the extraordinary expenditures, have made the whole amount of the disbursements of the government, for a few years past, what they were in eighteen hundred and seventeen, nearly forty millions. But in all this there is no mystery, excepting to him who has no desire to understand the truth.—Let us take into consideration the permanent increase which has been made to the army of the United States—the extraordinary increase of the pension roll—the building of light-houses custom-houses, and the improvement of harbors—the re-building of the Treasury Department and the Patent Office—the payment of Indian annuities, and the extinguishment of titles to Indian lands—the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi—to all which are to be added the large appropriations which have been made in consequence of the Black Hawk war, the Seminole, and other Indian hostilities.—Here is the plain and incontrovertible answer to the question, why the whole expenditures of the government have increased from thirteen millions to thirty-five or forty millions, but why they have been increased from twenty-four millions, as they were under Mr. Adams' administration, to thirty-nine millions, as they were under Mr. Monroe's administration.

The federalists have seized upon the great amount of public expenditures as a fruitful theme of detraction, and of wanton attack upon the whole democratic party. We often hear it said that we came into power in eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, bearing upon our lips the promise of retrenchment and reform, but that we have been entirely faithless to that promise. But bold assertions can deceive no one, unless he is very much predisposed to self-deception. I could show, had I time so to do, that the above mentioned promise has been kept, so far as the Executive of the United States or its friends had the power, to the very letter. I shall stop here, however, to give only one illustration of this truth: that is, the reform which ought never to be forgotten, a reform in the system of internal improvements by the General Government, whereby more than one hundred and sixty millions of the people's money has been saved by a timely and judicious interposition of the veto power. Other reforms could be mentioned, but that is enough to answer for all the clamor upon that subject. The cause of the extraordinary expenditures of the government have all been spread before the American people; and they have seen, with deep regret the large but unavoidable appropriations which have been made to meet the expenses of the Indian wars. But these expenditures have been, and will continue to be, met by the democracy of the country with as much cheerfulness as were the expenses of the war by which our independence was achieved, for those attendant upon the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, to preserve and perpetuate that independence.

The residue of these extraordinary expenditures have been for objects in which the people have felt a very deep interest. Therefore, all the appropriations for those objects have met with their cordial approbation. We have, to be sure, paid out large sums of money for the extinguishment of titles to Indian lands, but that money is not lost. There we have our money's worth in lands. And I feel perfectly persuaded that all the expenses which have heretofore attended, or which may hereafter attend, the colonization of the Indians will be met without a murmur. That heaven-inspired benevolence which projected and executed the removal of the red man to the west side of the Mississippi, will reflect a glory when the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, the effluence of which will continue to increase so long as true wisdom and philanthropy shall be held in esteem among men. This is a measure to which all the true friends of the red man have looked forward with great solicitude. This was their last fond hope for the preservation of those native sons of the forest. But, sir, when the extinguishment of Indian titles shall have been completed, and the sword shall again return to its scabbard, or be beaten into the ploughshare, our annual expenditures will at once come down to sixteen or seventeen millions.

Mr. Chairman, during the debate upon the subject now before the House, the old tone of proscription has been again revived. But, sir, upon this subject, I would not utter one word, were it not for the mean and contemptible hypocrisy of the opposition upon this subject.—It reminds me of the cry of fire from the in-

feriary, or the cry of thief from the midnight robber—first commit the offence, and then give the alarm with the hope of escaping detection. One article in the democratic creed is that, under a Government like ours, there is no such thing as a vested right to an office. That occasional changes are productive of great good to the country, and that whether the "spoils belong to the victors" or not, it is the imperative duty of every administration to surround itself with trustworthy & confidential political friends. 'This, the democratic party openly avow to be just and right and not only just and proper, but just as natural as it is for the householder to bring into his family circle his personal friends, and only those who will render the most efficient aid in the preservation of peace and harmony around the domestic fireside. For all this, the master of the house is held responsible. In like manner the President of the United States is held responsible for the efficient and faithful manner in which all the affairs of his administration are to be executed. Who are the most likely to conduct the subordinate affairs of the Government with the most efficiency and fidelity, his friends or his foes?—His reliance must be upon his political friends, and not his political enemies. The interest, happiness, prosperity, honor and glory of the country will, in that case, be identified with the Chief Magistrate and his political friends. On the other hand, his political enemies, should they be continued in office, might be faithless for the sole purpose of bringing him and the administration into disrepute or disgrace.

Notwithstanding we avow this to be a sound democratic principle, yet we are not disposed to carry it so fully into practice as the federalists, who pretend to deny any such right.—In proof of this fact, I will call the attention of the House to the present state of things in this District. It is believed that three-fourths of the subaltern officers and clerks in the public offices, in this city, are federalists. Look, sir, through the civil list throughout the country, many who are opposed to the administration, will be found holding office under the government. This was the case with the late collector at New York, as well as his cashier, and his assistant cashier. Other cases might be adduced to show, even in that department, that many are holding offices who are opposed to the administration. Cast your eye, sir, through the army and navy of the United States. There it will be found that a large majority of the officers are federalists; against this influence, as well as against the combined influence of all the corporate power in the several States, the democracy of the country has been compelled to contend. And, sir, let gentlemen say what they please relative to Executive patronage, and Executive influence, through the medium of democratic office holders of the general government, excepting so far as that influence is connected with truth, it has not the weight of a feather, when compared to the all-pervading influence of the corporate money power of the country, wielded generally by a vindictive opposition.

But, sir, for the federalists to talk about proscription, or removal from office for opinions' sake, is to charge themselves with the basest hypocrisy. Although they pretend to deny the propriety of such a course, and to impugn the motives, of others for carrying such a principle into practice, yet, sir, when they happen to rise into power upon a delusive panic of their own creation, not a single democrat is permitted to remain in office so long as that dynasty continues. In proof of this fact, I need only refer the House to the clean sweep which was made in the State of Maine during the past year. There, ever democrat who could be reached by Executive power, was at once removed from office; and it is a well known fact that such is their practice whenever and wherever they have the ascendancy; and their moral sensibilities must be greatly blunted for them to talk about proscription on our part, without suffusing their cheeks with a crimson blush.

Mr. Chairman, the American people are too enlightened to receive declamation for argument, or harsh epithets as evidence of unworthiness of character. Arraign any man who has uniformly sustained a good character before the great tribunal of public opinion, he may be sure of an honorable acquittal as that the light of day will succeed the darkness of night, unless the allegations are supported by conclusive testimony. It is upon this ground that I support the men now in power. I have heard them charged with high-crimes and misdemeanors, but no proof has been exhibited to substantiate those charges; and as they agree with the great body of the American people in the true principles of self government, I ought to render them my cordial support; and the present Executive of the United States, as well as all future Executives of like principles, and of like character, will be cordially, zealously, and perseveringly sustained by the whole democracy of the country. Neither they, nor their successors, have anything to fear so long as they continue as they have done in good works.

It must be admitted by every American citizen, whose mind is not perverted by prejudice, that more has been done during the last ten years to promote the great mercantile interests of the country, than has been done in any other like period, since the establishment of the Government. Divers compacts and arrangements, during the above mentioned period, have been made, which have opened new channels of commercial enterprise and national prosperity. During the above period, also, the Government has demanded, and in pursuance of such demand, has received more than ten millions of money as indemnities for depredations upon our commerce by foreign nations. This

sum has not only been received, but has also been paid out by the Government, to the several claimants, without the loss of a single dollar. This shows a care and fidelity, in conducting the financial affairs of the Government, which is worthy of all praise. Furthermore, the people of the United States may rest assured that, since the Independent Treasury system has been in operation, the Government has not suffered loss to the amount of one dollar, excepting by the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout, a fraud which that man has been perpetrating for the last seven or eight years.

If the Executive of the United States has been able to accomplish such wonders without legislative aid, what may it not accomplish when that important system shall be regulated by law. Then may we have a reasonable expectation that losses will not occur for the future; but we may also expect to witness greater stability in all our commercial operations, and consequently experience a much greater degree of national prosperity and happiness than we hitherto have done.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1839.

On motion of Mr. Emery, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Littlefield from the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred a message of the Governor of the 2d inst. transmitting certain documents in relation to a demand made by the Executive of the State of Georgia, on the Executive of this State, for the delivering up of the persons of Dan' Philbrook and Edward Kellern, for an alleged violation of the laws of Georgia, reported that the Committee had unanimously come to the conclusion that the whole subject is exclusively within the province of the Executive department, and that it is inexpedient for the Legislature to take any order in relation thereto; & asking leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that said documents be placed on the files of the Legislature. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Legislation inexpedient—on an order relating to Judicial Process, &c.—on an order relating to giving the S. J. Court power to decree divorces in case of willful desertion for a less period than five years—on an order in relation to abolishing the C. C. Pleas.

On motion of Mr. Osgood, the vote whereby the Senate accepted the Report that legislation is inexpedient on an order in relation to abolishing the C. C. Pleas, was reconsidered; and on his motion, recommitted. Adj.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

The Reports of the Inspector and the Warden of the State Prison, were taken up and referred to the Committee on the State Prison.

Communication from J. C. Humphreys, tendering his resignation of his seat at this Board as a Senator from Cumberland District, in consequence of his having been appointed Sheriff of Cumberland. His resignation was accepted.

Communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting certain estimates in relation to the erection of the Insane Hospital, agreeably to a joint order some days since—which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

On motion of Mr. Norton, the Senator reconsidered its vote passing in concurrence with the House, an order directing the Committee on State Lands to inquire if any fraud had been practiced to obtain the deed of township No. 6.

Mr. N. then moved that the order be amended by substituting the Judiciary Committee for that on State Lands, which amendment was adopted; and the order as amended passed in concurrence.

Mr. Bowls called up the Bill to constitute the town of Calais the shire town of Washington County, and offered several amendments by way of grammatical correction, which were adopted. The Bill was then read a second time, and Wednesday next assigned.

The Resolve authorizing a loan (of \$450,000) in behalf of the State, was read a first and second time, and the amendment of the House adopted, and on motion of Mr. Emery laid on the table.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

A message was received from the Governor by the Secretary of State, transmitting a Communication from the Administrators of the Charity Hospital, N. Orleans, which was referred to the committee on Public Buildings.

On motion of Mr. Littlefield, the committee to which was referred the Senatorial votes, was instructed to inquire and report, who are the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. C. Humphreys.

Mr. Dumont called up the Bill to incorporate the Maine Thompsonian Medical Society, and moved its indefinite postponement. But, after some conversation, the bill was again laid on the table.

The Bill regulating the duties of Attorney General and County Attorneys, was committed to a Joint Select Committee, consisting of Messrs Emery, Erskine and Osgood, with such as the House may join.

Passed to be enacted Bill additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands—additional for the repair of Highways. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Petition of John Dunning et al for abolition

of C. C. Pleas was presented and laid on the table.

The Committee on Senatorial votes reported that Thomas Perley and Joshua Parsons are constitutional candidates to fill the vacancy existing in the Second Senatorial District, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Humphreys of Cumberland.

Mr. Gross offered an order, which was passed directing that a message be sent to the House, proposing a convention of the two Houses tomorrow at 11 o'clock, to fill said vacancy.—And a message was subsequently received from the House, notifying the Senate that the proposition was concurred in. Adj.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Mr. Dumont from the committee on Public Buildings reported a Resolve appropriating \$25,000 for the completion of the Insane Hospital, which was once read and to-morrow assigned.

At 11 o'clock, the Senate went into convention for the purpose of choosing a Senator to fill the vacancy in the Cumberland District, occasioned by the resignation of J. C. Humphreys.

The Senate having returned—on motion of Mr. Gross, Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate notify JOSHUA PARSONS, that he has been constitutionally elected Senator to fill the vacancy in the second Senatorial District, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John C. Humphreys, and request his attendance at the Senate Board.

Communication from the Secretary of State transmitting the account of the expenditures incurred in running, marking and locating the boundary line, under the Resolve of the last session, for a survey, agreeably to the joint order, which was referred to the committee on the North Eastern Boundary.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to extend the jurisdiction of Judges of Probate.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Mr. Littlefield, from the Judiciary Committee reported a Bill making the private property of Stockholders holden for all the debts of the Corporation, which was once read and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

The Resolve authorizing a loan in behalf of the State (of \$450,000,) reported by the Committee on Finance, was read a second time.—Mr. Otis of Hallowell offered an amendment thereto, in relation to the place of paying the interest: which was adopted. Mr. Dane of Kennebunk, hoped further action on this Resolve would be postponed until an estimate could be had from the Treasurer, of the probable amount necessary to meet the wants of that department, and to that end he moved to lay it on the table, which prevailed. Subsequently on motion of Mr. Dane, the Resolve was called up. Mr. Otis from the Finance Committee than stated to the House, that the probable sum needed, would not fall greatly short of that included in the Resolve. The Resolve then passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Vose of Augusta. Ordered, That the Committee on State Lands be directed to inquire whether any fraud has been practiced on the State, or on the settlers, in obtaining the deed of Township No. 6, in the 3d range, and if so, what measures, if any, ought to be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Andrews of Turner, the annual Report of the Adjutant General was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

The Bill additional to an act, respecting the repair of Highways, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Delesdernier, laid on the table.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

The Report on the order relative to the abolition of the C. C. Pleas, came from the Senate, that body having reconsidered its vote accepting in concurrence that legislation is inexpedient on the subject, and recommending the same.—The House reconsidered and concurred in the recommendation.

The Bill relating to Divorces was read a second time, the amendment of the Senate adopted, and the same on motion of Mr. Kimball of Lebanon, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Allen of Alfred, Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a law to compel witnesses of criminal prosecutions to attend Courts in neighboring States, when their testimony may be material to the support of a prosecution under the laws of such State; the reasonable expenses of travel and attendance being first paid, and no person, to be compelled to travel over — miles to attend such Court.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

The House concurred the Senate in substituting the Judiciary Committee for that on State Lands, on an order relative to an inquiry whether any fraud was practised in obtaining the deed of Township No. 6.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill additional to regulate jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts of Probate (adopting the amendment of the Senate.)

Passed to be enacted—Bill additional relating to repairs of Highways—additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

The Report of the Commissioners relative to the reconstruction of the State Prison, was presented by the Chair. Mr. Delesdernier of Baileyville, moved to dispense with the reading of the Report; that the same be laid on the table, and five thousand copies ordered to be printed; which motion prevailed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

The Bill additional to an act respecting the

powers and duties of the Attorney general and County Attorneys, came from the Senate referred to a joint select committee. The House joined Messrs French of Noblesborough, Dane of Keenebunk, Richards of Ellsworth, Virgin of Wayne, Shaw of Windham, Stanley of Dixfield, and McChrills of Belfast.

The memorial of the School Committee of Portland relative to a Board of Education, was on motion of Mr. Halsey, referred to the committee on Literature, &c.

Mr. French of Noblesborough, from the committee to which were referred an order, petitions of Ira Wadleigh et al. &c. relative to the abolishment of the Court of Common Pleas, reported a "Bill to abolish the C. C. Pleas, and establish District Courts," which was on his motion laid on the table and six hundred copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Moor of Waterville, Ordered, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tenth section of an act entitled an act additional to an act, to organize and discipline the Militia of this State, approved March 29, 1837—which said section makes the record of any Courts Martial conclusive evidence to sustain in any civil Court any action commenced for the recovery of any fine and cost awarded by said Court Martial.

On motion of Mr. Bennett of Parsonsfield, Ordered, That the committee on the Militia inquire into the expediency of furnishing each independent company raised by voluntary enlistment, and who are required by law to be armed with a musket or a rifle, with such number of muskets and rifles belonging to the State, as may be necessary to furnish the arms for such company.

On motion of Mr. Mildram of Wells, Ordered, That the committee on the Militia be requested to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relative to Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry.

Message from the Senate proposing a convention of the two Houses to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the Representatives' Hall, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy in the Senate from Cumberland District, occasioned by the resignation of J. C. Humphreys, and informing the House that Thomas Perley and Joshua Parsons, are the constitutional candidates.—Agreed to.

Mr. Andrews of Turner, called up the Resolution concerning the public money. The question being on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Paine of Sanford. Mr. Andrews replied to Mr. Allen of Bangor, and Appleton of Portland, and spoke in favor of the amendment, at considerable length. Mr. A. was replied to by Mr. Bradbury of New Gloucester; and after he had concluded on motion of Mr. Delesdernier, the subject was laid on the table and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.
Bill additional to an act for the relief of Poor Debtors, came up, the amendments of the Senate adopted, and the question was then on passing the same to be engrossed as amended. After some remarks from Messrs Hutchings of Norridgewock, Cole of Paris, and Allen of Alfred, the latter gentleman offered an amendment, which was adopted; but before any question was taken on the bill, it was laid on the table, the hour for the convention having arrived.

IN CONVENTION. Messrs Steward and Gross of the Senate, and Dorrance of Portland, Bartlett of Barwick, and Chase of Edgcomb, of the House, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for a Senator to fill the vacancy in the Cumberland District, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Humphreys. Having attended to the duty assigned them, they reported thus:—

Whole number of votes 173
Necessary to a choice 87
Joshua Parsons 104
Thomas Perley 48
Edward Kent 1
Blanks 20

The Report was accepted, and Joshua Parsons declared elected. The Convention was then dissolved.

The House then resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Hutchings of Norridgewock to commit to a joint select committee the Bill in relation to imprisonment for debt. Mr. H. spoke briefly in favor of his motion. Mr. Allen of Alfred, opposed the motion. The object is a simple one. The bill is now plain—so plain that none can fail to understand it neither the community at large nor the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hutchings replied. He differed with the gentleman from Alfred, as to the nature of the remedy which should be provided. That gentleman, if he understood rightly, was in favor of having the bondsmen of a debtor who had taken the oath, holden in case such debtor has property. He (Mr. H.) thought bondsmen should be released in all cases where the oath had been taken.

Mr. Cole of Paris, advocated the commitment. The amendment just adopted had changed the principles of the bill. He thought if the House examined the amendment, they would be of opinion that the bill, as amended, ought not to pass. He hoped the bill, for the purpose of maturing its provisions, might go to a select committee.

The question was then taken, and the bill committed. Messrs Hutchings, Cole, Vose, French, E. H. Allen, W. C. Allen, and Ide, were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

The Bill additional in relation to Mills was taken up, and after some remarks by Mr. Cole of Paris, postponed to Thursday next.

The Secretary of State was requested to

transmit to the House the balance of Common School Abstracts in his hands.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.
On motion of Mr. Lawrence of Jay, Ordered, That the Committee on Banks and Banking be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing that when any banking corporation in this State shall violate its charter, or any provision of law, the private property of stockholders shall become liable for all the debts of said corporation.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, FEBRUARY 5, 1839.

The federalist throughout the country, have for some time past, strained their lungs and spent their breath in blowing a mighty blast, long and loud, in reference to the enormous expenses of the present Administration. If we are to believe them, the public money, the all-engrossing subject of their thoughts, has been siphoned from the Treasury under cover of appropriations as unnecessary as they were extravagant and profligate. They assert that the expenditures of Government have been increased since the administration of Mr. Adams, from about thirteen millions, annually, to the sum of more than forty millions. But they do not tell us in what manner these expenses have been increased, or by whom the Bills for such extravagant appropriations were introduced into Congress. It would show the inconsistency of their professions and practice. If Mr. Wise, a paragon of perfection, as he appears to be in the estimation of the federalists, is to be believed—and no doubt he speaks from experience, and understands the manner of getting up useless and extravagant appropriations as well as any other person,—the way it is done is this, a few rich speculators get together and buy a piece of land in some convenient place. And then they send their emissaries to Washington and commence their operations by teasing and importuning, night and day, the officers of the Engineer Department and members of Congress for the furtherance of their views. And thus, by intrigue and corruption, manage to get a report and a consequent appropriation in their favor. And the whole federal phalanx in Congress is almost universally in favor of granting appropriations of this kind. Any grant of public money that will help a few aristocratic speculators, or be of service to a few of their wealthy friends, they are always ready to make. And then, if they can deceive by their misrepresentations, or weary by their importunities, a sufficient number of democrats to carry their ends, the whole odium of the expenditure is charged upon the administration. In this and various other ways they manage to get facilities and appropriations in favor of a few overgrown and unbridled speculators, and come in, perhaps, for a share themselves, and then shout at, and curse the prodigality of the Government. And yet, would fain make the people believe that if they had the management of public affairs, they would be more prudent and economical. Their conduct from the very foundation of our Government to the present time presents a striking contrast to their professions. It is perfectly in character, that the federalists should be the authors, promoters, and foster-fathers of every extravagance in the expenditure of the public money, and then charge the Administration with prodigality. We trust the people will know how to appreciate such reckless accusations, although the truth did leak out through the agency of one of the most violent and reckless members of the federal party.

THE STORM. Our exchange papers are filled with particulars of the damage done by the late storm. We have room only for a condensed account of its ravages. In Portland the damage was not great. Some few chimneys were blown down and buildings unroofed. A Brig loaded with corn and flour was wrecked on House Island. Crew saved. Vessel and cargo, total loss. The destruction of property on the Androscoggin, at Brunswick and above, and on the Kennebec, is without a parallel. The boom, pier, upper Dam, Pike's Dam, bridge, and part of his mills are swept away, together with one of Mr. Weld's mills. The bridge, at Brunswick, at the latest accounts, was standing, but from the ice and rubbish jamming at the narrows and causing the water to flow back fears were entertained that it would be carried away. The bridge at Lewiston is the only one on the Androscoggin uninjured. The bridge at Center Turner and at North Turner were both carried away. The bridge at Jay, we learn, the covering was blown off before the river broke up. Damage about \$2000. The bridge at Canton Point, at Rumford, and at Bethel were all swept away. A barn in Jay containing a yoke of oxen and three cows was blown over and the stock killed. A new ship, building by Mr. Cooper of Pittston, which was just framed together, was swept from the stocks into the river and broken up by the ice and rapidity of the current. Loss not less than six or seven thousand dollars. The lower streets in Gardiner and Hallowell were so overflowed with water as to render them impassable. Some damage was done to the dam at Augusta. At Norridgewock and Anson the bridges are both carried away. A boy who was standing on the latter was carried away with it and drowned. The lower bridge at Gardiner was at one time ten feet under water, and the water flowed up the main street to the depth of several feet. Cellars were filled to overflowing, and much damage was done to goods deposited in them. Several vessels in the river were capsize and carried down stream. It is reported that all the bridges on the Kennebec above Waterville are more or less injured. East of the Kennebec we have not heard of much damage.

On the Merrimack river, in New Hampshire, seven bridges have been carried away, and much other damage done. In New York, the hurricane raged with the utmost violence for six hours. A portion of old Tammany Hall was blown down. In south street the cellars were flooded, and the tide, which was higher than has been known for seven years past, reached in Maiden Lane as far up as Water street. The loss in New York and vicinity is estimated at \$500,000. In Philadelphia the gale was violent beyond all precedent in that city. The tide was very high. Several vessels were dashed to pieces and stove in by others driving against them, and many buildings were blown down. At Hartford, Conn., the river was twenty-one feet above low water mark. All the bridges on the Connecticut river from Haverhill to its mouth are swept away. The damage on the coast is thought will be some millions of dollars. Every place of any importance has suffered more or less. We as yet have heard of but very few lives being lost. The damage to property and bridges in this County is greater than was ever known to be caused by any one storm. We hear daily of injury to buildings and bridges on small streams enough to fill our paper if we were to give them in detail.

The Democratic Young Men of Vermont assembled in Convention to-morrow at Middlebury, for the purpose of effecting an early, efficient, and thorough organization of the friends of equal rights, and of bringing all their energies and the power of Truth and Justice to bear against the federal Bank aristocracy, who have hitherto trampled the rights of the people of that State in the dust. May victory crown their efforts.

It is said that eight thousand out of the twelve thousand Postmasters in the United States are whigs. It is also stated as a fact, that of the defalcations since the Administration of Gen. Jackson commenced, nine out of ten have been of the federal whig party.

N. P. Willis and T. G. Potter propose to publish a new paper in New York to be called The Corsair.

Guon. We find the following in an exchange paper: "My Ancestors fought in the Revolution," said a "democratic whig." "On which side did they fight?" asked a bystander: "The whiggy cut dirt for home."

We learn from the Portland Courier, that the examination of Gould before Judge Fitch, charged with causing the death of Mr. John Starbird, terminated in his commitment to prison, to stand trial for murder in the first degree, at the next term of the Supreme Court in April.

They love darkness because their deeds are evil. The members of Congress from this State who voted in favor of the secret ballot for an investigating Committee were George Evans, Joseph C. Noyes, Edward Robinson, Francis O. J. Smith.

Messrs ANDERSON, DAVEY and PARRIS, the Republican members, went for the OPEN VOTE. They contemplated no act which they were not willing to perform in the face of their constituents, and of the world. Augusta Age.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The following says the Augusta Age, is from the Washington Correspondent of the New York (fed.) Journal of Commerce. The passages which we have italicized, are worthy of particular attention:

"The Investigation Committee held a meeting this morning, and resolved to proceed to New York tomorrow afternoon.

Philip R. Tendall, a lawyer of this city, and a good accountant, is chosen Secretary of the Committee. I learn that Mr. Wagner of Penn. was put upon the committee by the opposition, as likely to be entirely inefficient, may probably turn out the most efficient member, of it, for he is said to be an excellent accountant.

That the investigation will be utterly abortive every one must know, and upon whom must the responsibility fall? Why, upon the opposition. There is now no time for anything like a satisfactory investigation of so complicated a subject. Whose fault is it? The fault of those individual opposition speakers, who, in defiance of the sense of the House, and the wishes of their own friends, prevented the House from taking the question before Christmas. On Friday, the 21st December the House was ready to act on the question, and raise the Committee, and the opposition put the same strength then as now."

This extract is an acknowledgment of two things, of which we entertained no doubt before, viz.—1st, that the 'opposition' (federalists and conservatives) were willing to put on the committee such friends of the administration only as they deemed "entirely inefficient;" and 2d, that the motion for investigation was treated by the opposition rather as a peg on which to hang slanders for political effect, than as a means of getting at the truth, and guarding the public interests. If Wise and the other opposition speakers had been content to wait for the facts, before pronouncing judgment the committee might have commenced their labors at the beginning of the session, with a fair prospect of concluding them previous to the 4th of March, when their powers will cease. But this was no part of the object of the federal conservative and bank alliance. Censure, based upon anything but the facts, or upon a partial and most imperfect statement, at best, of the facts, would better answer their purpose.

TAKING SANCTUARY.—One of the Middlesex Bank conspirators, in a defence of the "rascally deception" by which bill holders and stockholders have been duped while the political managers of that concern were running it down in order to effect Mr. Parmenter's election, and buying up at discount,—admits, like any other rogue who pleads guilty when he can't help it, that one of the whig directors, and a church member too, did actually, "with the knowledge and consent of the Board," purchase of Boston brokers, (say at 50 cents) Commonwealth Bank bills, and with these broken bills, was allowed to take up his note, well secured by mortgage to the bank for \$2200. Thus paying this debt of \$2200 with about \$1100, which these "honest lags," who assail Mr. Parmenter for nothing, permitted to be done. But then say they, after the church member director was found out, he went and gave every cent of this plunder to the Church. Another whig director, it seems, bought up \$1300 of these bills he had helped run down, and got the par for them. Not being a church member he pocketed the difference. This is a brief specimen of the confessions of the men connected with that bank, who have conspired, from political and pecuniary motives, to run down the banks in order to run down its former President, Mr. Parmenter, in the District.—Boston Post.

PRECIOUS CONFESSIO.—Wise, the infatuated leader of the moral whig party in the House of Representatives, in the course of one of his blustering speeches attacking the administration, thus delivered himself—"The sub-Treasury may be proved to be the best system which the wisdom of man could devise; I oppose it now because it is an Executive measure!"

That is, the measure is opposed, not because of its merits, but because it was proposed by the President. What a patriotic and consistent opposition—what a bond of union to connect the discordant materials of the Whig party! And yet, how well it tallies with the confession of the godlike Webster, "that the object of the Whig struggle was the prevention of anything being done rather than the attainment of any positive benefit." It is the same policy which W. pursued during the war, in opposing appropriations for national defence, and of course he deserves credit for his consistency. The people will not be slow to appreciate and reward the disinterested self denial of these patriotic whigs.—Saco Democrat.

The following delectable morsel we read a day or two back in the Alexandria Gazette, but as we feel no inclination to circulate such filth, we had determined to give it the go-by unheeded. We find however, by the Chronicle of yesterday morning, that our neighbor, "little Poe" has less delicacy to taste, and has thought proper to burnish his sheet with this most foul slander. Here it is:—

"THE HERMIT.—The Alexandria Gazette mentions a report that 'letters have been received from Nashville, which state that Gen. Jackson has been turned out of the church for hard swearing!'"

Can any thing be found in any of the Democratic papers, that even shadows the same degree of low, foul scurrility as is here furnished? The true Democracy would blush to own an associate who is capable of thinking, much less of writing or publishing such abomination; and it is our opinion, that the wretch who would soil his press with such infamy, deserves to be treated as a common felon, and driven from human society.—Baltimore Republican.

EDUCATION AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

A meeting of the friends of Education and Common Schools, was held at the Representatives' Hall, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, 1839, to take into consideration what measures can be adopted to improve and extend the influence of Common Schools in this State.

The meeting was called to order by Doct. HOLMES of Winthrop. Hon. JON PRINCE, President of the Senate, was chosen Chairman—and WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate, was chosen Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. HOLMES, Representative from Winthrop.

Rev. Mr. CURTIS followed—and at the close of his remarks, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting appreciates highly the importance of the education of the entire body of the people by means of the Common and other Schools; and that it fully reciprocates the anxiety expressed by his Excellency the Governor, for the speedy attention to this subject of the assembled Legislature.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Representative from Alfred, then addressed the meeting, and was succeeded by Mr. J. W. JENKS, of Bath, by Mr. HOLZEN from Portland, of the Senate, and by Mr. WHITCOMB, of Boston. Other gentlemen also offered suggestions to the meeting.

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following Resolutions, which were laid upon the table.

Resolved, That the present system of Common School Education is imperfect and inadequate to the wants of the rising generation.

Resolved, That in our opinion the establishment of a Board of Education, with authority to superintend the management of our Common Schools, to recommend such publications upon the subject of education in such Schools, as they may deem proper, and to prescribe such books as should be used in our Common Schools, would place, in a high position, the character of the State, and be of great advantage and benefit to the whole community.

Resolved, That as "virtue and intelligence are the stability of the times," we are imperatively called upon to do all in our power, by elevating the character of our Common Schools, to inculcate the one and disseminate the other.

On motion of Mr. R. D. RICE of Augusta Voted, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening, 30th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the Representatives' Hall.

Voted, That the Secretary give notice of the adjournment in the Tri-weekly papers of Augusta.

Voted, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the gentlemen who have addressed it this evening.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary.

TRUTH.—Some men say "wealth is power"—and some say that "talent is power"—and some that "knowledge is power;" but there is an apothegm that I would place high above them all when I would assert that "truth is power." Wealth cannot purchase—talent cannot refute—knowledge cannot overreach—authority cannot silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence. Cast her into the sevenfold heated furnace of the tyrant's wrath—fling her into the most tremendous billows of popular commotion—she mounts aloft in the ark upon the summit of the deluge. She is the ministering spirit who sheds on man that bright and indelible principle of life, which is given by its mighty author, to illuminate and inspire the immortal soul, and which, like Himself, "is the same yesterday, to-day and forever." When the mould has been long heaped on all the pride of wealth and talent, knowledge, and authority—when earth and heaven itself shall have passed away, truth shall arise like the angel on Manah's sacrifice, upon the flame of nature's funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her heaven, and her home—the bosom of the Holy and Eternal God.

her heaven, and her home—the bosom of the Holy and Eternal God.

REFORM.

A proposition is made in the General Assembly of Maine, to amend the constitution, and convert the judicial tenure into a term of years instead of for life. This reform, which would bring the third department of Government into keeping with the rest, is the only one in which the royal prerogative holds its footing. Our judges can do no wrong—are irresponsible—are never incapacitated—hold absolute power over the laws and constitution—derive it independently of the people, and lay it down only with life.

Several States have placed the judicial trust upon the same foundation with the other departments of Government. It has been found to work well for all concerned. The people are satisfied, justice better administered, the judiciary more respected, and its stability not diminished.—Globe.

There is a little girl in Boston, five years old, who weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds.—She is four feet high, and her taper waist measures four and a half feet round.

A two year old colt recently sold in Kentucky for \$20,000. The purchaser must have been an ass.

MARRIED.

In Decatur, Boone County, Illinois, Mr. Noah B. Dean, formerly of this town, aged 18, to Miss Ceresenia B. Dean, formerly of Sumner aged 13.

In Thomaston, Capt. Harvey to Miss Lydia Chapman.

DIED.

In Sidney, Jane B., only daughter of Stephen J. Chase, aged 2 years and 11 months.

In Wiscasset, John Stearns, Esq.

FOUND.

IN the road near Pike's Hotel in Welchville, about two months since, a Lady's WORK BASKET, containing several articles of wearing apparel, &c.—The owner can have the same by applying at this Office and proving property.

Feb. 5, 1839.

At a Court of Probate held at Watford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

MARY HALE of Newbury in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, widow and principal devisee in the last Will and Testament of THOMAS HALE, late of said Newbury, deceased, having presented here in Court certain papers, purporting to be a Copy of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, together with the Probate thereof under the seal of the Probate Court for said County of Middlesex; and thereupon prayed, that said copies may be filed and recorded in the Probate office for said County of Oxford; the Testator having died seized and possessed of real estate within the said County of Oxford, on which said Will operates.

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the second Tuesday of April next, that they may appear at said Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the said second Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3 257 Copy Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas Silvanus N. Twitchell late of Bethel and now of Orono in the County of Penobscot, by his deed of Mortgage, dated June 6, 1835, and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 45, Page 158, conveyed to the subscriber certain parcels of land situated in Bethel in said County of Oxford, to wit:—Lot numbered twenty-three in the third range of lots in said Bethel; one piece of land beginning at the Southeast corner of lot numbered twenty-three in the fourth range, thence Northwardly to the road, thence Westwardly on the road to the turn in the road, thence West twenty degrees South until it strikes the Mill brook, thence up the Mill brook to the lot line, thence Eastwardly on said line to the first mentioned bound, excepting so much of said tracts as said Twitchell sold William Frye and Timothy White.—Also one undivided half of the South half of lot numbered twenty-four in the second range; also the South half of lot numbered twenty-eight in the third range; also a small tract of land on Bethel Hill measuring thirty-five by thirty-three feet &c. the Subscriber also thereon. Reference being had to said record of said deed for a more full description; and whereas the conditions of said deed have been broken, the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Norway, January 23rd, 1839. 3 255

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Ezekiel Merrill of Andover in the County of Oxford, conveyed to me the subscriber by deed of mortgage, dated the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1835, a certain farm situated in said Andover, for a particular description of which reference may be had to Oxford County Records, Book 43, Page 429. Said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of one thousand dollars payable in three years from the first day of January 1836, with annual interest I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ALDEN BLOSSOM.

Turner, Jan'y 19, 1839. 3 253

THE PORTLAND

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY'S

COLLECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC.

CONSISTING of Psalms and Hymns Tunes, Anthems, and Chants composed and compiled under the special direction of the Portland Sacred Music Society, and adapted to the use of churches, choirs, and the social circle, arranged with special notes for the Organ and Piano Forte. By David Patne. Just received and for sale at the Orono Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Village, Jan. 26, 1839. 4 221

Brown's Improved Almanack,

Pocket Memorandum, and

Account Book, for 1839.

CONTAINING, in addition to the useful matter, Portraits of several of the most distinguished politicians and literary men of the present times. Just received and for sale by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Village, Jan. 22, 1839. 4 23

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS

OFFICE.

A CITY WORTHY.

Any person who happened to pass down Canal street last night must have noticed the unusual number of jollies—the 'free blows' given at the City Hotel and the Verandah having set many heads and some entire bodies whirling. A close inspection of that piece of ground known as 'The Neutral' would have revealed to the eyes of any one the dilapidated looking outlines of a regular loafer, who having taken advantage of the 'free gratis for nothing' manner in which business had been conducted at the bar rooms aforesaid, found himself, at the time we mention, most essentially cornered. After zig-zagging about for some time and taking as many steps in going one square as would have carried him three if judiciously and prudently laid out, our hero finally seated himself upon one of the oldest inhabitants, an iron pipe, and commenced a conversation with himself.—'The bells from the neighboring steamboats were ding-donging away.

'There it goes again—10, 11, 12, 13—my eyes! I never knew it so late before!—Thirteen o'clock! That man must get something extra for pulling the rope to night. Well, well, if it is unusually late I'm unusually happy. Who ever knew liquor so plenty and so easy gettable. Two of the biggest kind of bars, with liquor enough in 'em to cover any bar in the river—and both opened at once free of charge! It's too much for me—I can't stand it, I'd go home and go to bed, only it's all up hill, and that fellow who sleeps with me has got all the feathers under him by this time—and then its dark. Why don't they get up a subscription for a stonemason? A man can't gotten steps without some rat sticking out his foot to trip him up cause its so dark. Rains too. Whenever the weather has't any thing else to do its sure to turn round and plague me. Raining—and the moon gadding about like all women and gone up the river to spend two or three weeks. Wonder if she'll be able to make a raise.' Astronomers say so. Influence of the moon has't half the influence of liquor. Strikes me if ever that river is got up it will be at considerable expense, as the play bills say.

'Hi, ho, hum, suz, as the women say. Thinking of women puts me in mind of Mrs. Shall and the City Hotel. If I didn't eat and drink any given amount over there to day, then it's because I couldn't get at it. Hadn't eat any thing in reality before in a fortnight, and no wonder. And then the finishing off at the Verandah. I wish they'd get up a 'free blow' somewhere every day. They're getting popular and I'd patronize 'em. Such eating! It's my private opinion that cooking takes the lead of all the sciences, and I'm not singular either—it's the general opinion of every body, tho' the animal magnetisers woud say so cause they're jealous. Talk about rotation in office—it's not a circumstance to rotation on the spit. I used to read when I was a boy about the discovery of Georgium Sidus, (wish it would shine now) but what's the discovery of a star to the invention of chicken salad and roast turkey. The first settlers hadn't any Georgium Sidus and they got along well enough without it. Who'd care if it slipped from the firmament again? But take away chicken salad and those other 'fixins' and we're all dished;—no man that hasn't a very limited understanding can fail of understanding that—unless he's clean gone drunk. What's the reputation of all the astronom-ers in the world? For the matter of that, what's the reputation of Gen. Jackson to that of your keeper of a crack hotel? The General shared his glory with the riflemen—he served his country at the expense of another, so he can't be universally popular. But the hotel keepers never do nobody any harm and have this day made thousands happy, myself included. But ain't I getting a little too philosophical-ly eloquent. It strikes me I'm drunk—

Deeply, darkly, beautifully, as Liver- pool china or the sea. Talking of the sea, how much water has done for navigation. 'Oh dear! I said our hero, after a short pause and curling himself up at an angle of 65, oh dear! what's the matter! I've eat too much. I know I have, and I ain't used to it. Turkeys and chickens don't agree no how, and now they are breaking out into a civil war, and no mistake. A town meeting in my stomach and no morderator. Oh Lord! what a rumbling— sounds like distant thunder—shouldn't wonder if it waked the Municipality—perhaps the ladies will take it for a serenade.

'There, now, I'm some easier—don't believe I could raise a dollar, muttered the loafer as he slid off the pipe, laid himself along side of it, threw his arm over and told it to lie still.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

SMALL BILLS.—Of the 2,493,090, asked for by the new banking associations in New York, \$296,000, is in one dollar bills. The N. Yorkers seem determined to drive specie out of circulation.

THE MALAYS.—There is good reason to believe that the Malays have, ere this, received a merited punishment for the piracy on board the Eclipse. The frigate Columbia and sloop-of-war John Adams, under Commodore Read, sailed from Norfolk, on the 6th of May last, and by the latest advices from the Commodore, dated July 28th, were to depart from Rio de Janeiro, the next day, for a cruise in the Indian Seas. The effect of this second lesson will probably be as enduring as that of the first, and no more so. We cannot expect the depredations of the barbarians to be discontinued until a force is permanently stationed in those seas, for the protection of our commerce.

Salem Register.

Generosity is the noblest principle of humanity.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-readers of proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Stoneham, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year 1833, respectively, in the respective sums following:—

No. Lots.	No. Dirs.	No. Hages.	Value.	Tax.
27	27	27	100	0.05
28	28	28	100	0.05
29	29	29	100	0.05
30	30	30	100	0.05
31	31	31	100	0.05
32	32	32	100	0.05
33	33	33	100	0.05
34	34	34	100	0.05
35	35	35	100	0.05
36	36	36	100	0.05
37	37	37	100	0.05
38	38	38	100	0.05
39	39	39	100	0.05
40	40	40	100	0.05
41	41	41	100	0.05
42	42	42	100	0.05
43	43	43	100	0.05
44	44	44	100	0.05
45	45	45	100	0.05
46	46	46	100	0.05
47	47	47	100	0.05
48	48	48	100	0.05
49	49	49	100	0.05
50	50	50	100	0.05
51	51	51	100	0.05
52	52	52	100	0.05
53	53	53	100	0.05
54	54	54	100	0.05
55	55	55	100	0.05
56	56	56	100	0.05
57	57	57	100	0.05
58	58	58	100	0.05
59	59	59	100	0.05
60	60	60	100	0.05
61	61	61	100	0.05
62	62	62	100	0.05
63	63	63	100	0.05
64	64	64	100	0.05
65	65	65	100	0.05
66	66	66	100	0.05
67	67	67	100	0.05
68	68	68	100	0.05
69	69	69	100	0.05
70	70	70	100	0.05
71	71	71	100	0.05
72	72	72	100	0.05
73	73	73	100	0.05
74	74	74	100	0.05
75	75	75	100	0.05
76	76	76	100	0.05
77	77	77	100	0.05
78	78	78	100	0.05
79	79	79	100	0.05
80	80	80	100	0.05
81	81	81	100	0.05
82	82	82	100	0.05
83	83	83	100	0.05
84	84	84	100	0.05
85	85	85	100	0.05
86	86	86	100	0.05
87	87	87	100	0.05
88	88	88	100	0.05
89	89	89	100	0.05
90	90	90	100	0.05
91	91	91	100	0.05
92	92	92	100	0.05
93	93	93	100	0.05
94	94	94	100	0.05
95	95	95	100	0.05
96	96	96	100	0.05
97	97	97	100	0.05
98	98	98	100	0.05
99	99	99	100	0.05
100	100	100	100	0.05

Notice is further given that I shall proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the School House in District No. 4, in said town, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, the sixth day of May next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge all of said taxes and necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and intervening charges.

HENRY SAWYER, Collector.

Stoneham, January 14th, 1833.

Commissioner's Notice.

Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

LARRY WOOD,

late of Gradon, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented by an executor, give notice that six months from the sixth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Inn of Nathaniel Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1833, and on Friday the twelfth day of April, 1833, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BENJAMIN, Jr. Comm'r.

Livermore, December 21st, 1833.

GEORGE F. EMERY,

Attorney at Law,

Waterville, Mr.

JOHN GOODENOW,

Attorney at Law,

Andover, Oxford County, Maine.

To Simon W. Gregg, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

YOU are hereby requested to issue your warrant to some one of the petitioners before me, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

LARRY WOOD,

late of Gradon, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented by an executor, to call a meeting of the proprietors of the common and divided lands in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, to meet at the town Hall in said town, on Wednesday the thirtieth day of February 1833, at two o'clock, P. M., to act on the following articles, viz:—

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and any officers or committees that may be deemed expedient.

3d. To see in what manner the undivided and common lands shall be disposed of.

4th. To determine in what manner future meetings shall be called.

5th. To raise any sum of money for the benefit of the proprietors that may be thought necessary.

SAMUEL POON,

SILVESTRE POON, Jr.

BEEN POON,

Moses McLELLAN,

Dec. 29, 1833.

OXFORD, ss.—To Samuel Poon one of the

petitioners above named,

PURSUANT to the foregoing application to me directed, you are hereby requested to notify the prop-rieters above named to meet at the time and for the purposes as above specified.

SIMON W. GREGG,

Justice of the Peace.

PURSUANT to the foregoing warrant to me directed, I hereby notify all persons interested herein to meet at the time and place and for purposes above set forth.

SAMUEL POON,

Andover, Dec. 29th, 1833.

Watches, Jewellery, Spectacles, &c.

THE subscriber expresses his gratitude to his friends and the public for their patronage and other favors conferred on him heretofore, and gives notice that he has lately purchased a good assortment of materials for

Watch Repairing.

He has also a good variety of SPECTACLES, a few good WATCHES, Gold, Silver, and Plated TEA SPOONS, EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES, FINESTILL &c. He invites his friends to call and examine for themselves.

Paris Hill, Nov. 6, 1833.

Noter.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I, do hereby give and release, unto my son, Joseph V. Kimball, a minor, all claim and title in and to any and all services from him, from and after this date.—And he is now at full liberty to trade and labor for his benefit, and to make and sign all necessary and due acquitances therefor to and all persons with whom he may trade or serve. But I am not to be accountable for any debts of his contracting, either expressly or impliedly, after this date.

Attest—Wm. Farr.

Bethel, January 7, 1833.

JOSEPH V. KIMBALL.

Note Lost.

LOST or mislaid, a Note signed by Benjamin Foot

of Andover, and running to the subscriber for thirty

six Dollars & eighty-nine cents, dated Aug. 8, 1833;

the public are cautioned against purchasing said note, it having been paid to me by said Foot.

SILAS GATES.

Andover, Dec. 13, 1833.

ATKINSON'S EVENING POST,

AND PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY NEWS.

A WEEKLY Family paper, devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, &c. &c. published in Philadelphia, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The subscriber having recently purchased the proprietorship of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS, a weekly journal of wide circulation and high literary character, proposes to benefit it to the utmost in connection with his own journal, the EVENING POST. By the junction of these two journals, the last of subscribers to the united publication will be assured the greatest in the United States. To preserve and extend this ample circulation, the subscriber is determined to make every effort which his means will allow. Among the early improvements which he proposes to introduce, will be a finer quality of paper and other mechanical changes, which will tend to make the Evening Post and News one of the most elegant work journals which the country furnishes.

Upon the literary department of the Evening Post and News, the subscriber intends to bestow particular attention. The editorial management of the paper is committed to a gentleman of high literary qualifications and character, and negotiations are now in progress by which the aid of the best literary talent in the country will be secured. With these accessories to the present able list of contributors, the subscriber does not hesitate to predict that, in point of literary merit, the Evening Post and News will speedily take rank among the first of our periodicals.

To his own patrons, many of whom have received the Evening Post since its commencement, the subscriber offers his usual equitable list of contributors, and the increasing number of subscribers, blended with profitable amusement and useful instruction, which in years past has secured their approbation, shall still be directed to similar results; and to the patronage of the Saturday News, he respectfully solicits the aid of the public, and abundance, both of original and selected matter, in every degree of distinction, under his control. From the latter, he confidently expects a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessors, which it shall be his earnest study to merit.

Terms, Single number of the paper for one year, \$2.

Three copies one year, \$5.

Agents who favor us with five subscribers and enclose \$10 in current money will be entitled to an extra volume of the Post and News of the Calendar for a year.

Particular Notice to those persons who wish to

All payments must positively be made in advance, in good current money as can be procured. Postage is not regularly paid on all communications addressed to the Publisher, unless paid letters are not taken from the post office, but are allowed to the General Post Office at Washington.

Address, S. C. ATKINSON.

P. S.—Postmasters and others who are at present agents for the Saturday News, are respectfully solicited to continue their aid in behalf of the joint publication.

Newspapers in which we exchange will oblige by giving the above and then wishing to exchange by copying the above will thereby be entitled. A copy containing the advertisement marked is requested.

Selections for the above received at this Office.

ATKINSON'S EVENING POST, AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

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The subscriber having recently purchased the proprietorship of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS, a weekly journal of wide circulation and high literary character, proposes to benefit it to the utmost in connection with his own journal, the EVENING POST. By the junction of these two journals, the last of subscribers to the united publication will be assured the greatest in the United States. To preserve and extend this ample circulation, the subscriber is determined to make every effort which his means will allow. Among the early improvements which he proposes to introduce, will be a finer quality of paper and other mechanical changes, which will tend to make the Evening Post and News one of the most elegant work journals which the country furnishes.

Upon the literary department of the Evening Post and News, the subscriber intends to bestow particular attention. The editorial management of the paper is committed to a gentleman of high literary qualifications and character, and negotiations are now in progress by which the aid of the best literary talent in the country will be secured. With these accessories to the present able list of contributors, the subscriber does not hesitate to predict that, in point of literary merit, the Evening Post and News will speedily take rank among the first of our periodicals.

To his own patrons, many of whom have received the Evening Post since its commencement, the subscriber offers his usual equitable list of contributors, and the increasing number of subscribers, blended with profitable amusement and useful instruction, which in years past has secured their approbation, shall still be directed to similar results; and to the patronage of the Saturday News, he respectfully solicits the aid of the public, and abundance, both of original and selected matter, in every degree of distinction, under his control. From the latter, he confidently expects a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessors, which it shall be his earnest study to merit.

Terms, Single number of the paper for one year, \$2.

Three copies one year, \$5.

Agents who favor us with five subscribers and enclose \$10 in current money will be entitled to an extra volume of the Post and News of the Calendar for a year.

Particular Notice to those persons who wish to

All payments must positively be made in advance, in good current money as can be procured. Postage is not regularly paid on all communications addressed to the Publisher, unless paid letters are not taken from the post office, but are allowed to the General Post Office at Washington.

Address, S. C. ATKINSON.

P. S.—Postmasters and others who are at present agents for the Saturday News, are respectfully solicited to continue their aid in behalf of the joint publication.

Newspapers in which we exchange will oblige by giving the above and then wishing to exchange by copying the above will thereby be entitled. A copy containing the advertisement marked is requested.

Selections for the above received at this Office.

Stocks! Stocks!

A PRIME assortment of Sain and Bonaparte Stocks for sale by the subscriber.

For Collars, Caps, & Buffalo

Robes,

A new lot, just received.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, January 16th, 1833.

WANTED.

As above, all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, for which a fair price will be paid.

Freedom.

To whom it may concern:

JOHN A. HOWARD, a Mexican in the County

of Oxford, State of Maine, hereby certifies that I have

given my son, ELANDER HOWARD, his time, and he is at liberty to go and trade for himself; and I shall

pay no debts of his contracting after the date of these

presentments.

JOHN A. M. HOWARD,

mark.

John A. Howard.

Mexico, Dec. 8, 1833.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Ezechiel Merrill of

Andover in the County of Oxford, conveyed to me

under a deed of mortgage dated the twenty-

seventh day of March, A. D. 1833, certain farm sit-

uated in said Andover, for a particular description of which

reference may be had to Oxford County Records, Book

43, Page 421. Said mortgage was executed to secure the

payment of one thousand dollars payable in three years</